

**MEXICO AND SPAIN—DUCHY OF CENTRAL AMERICA.**  
*From El Niocaraguenas, Sept. 6.*  
 The combination between the Southern States against Nicaragua has failed. The war against the United States has been declared.

he public, the actuality of war no longer exists on our

other frontier. Leon is at present open to the occupation of the forces of the Republic, and if the Commander-in-Chief does not sanction that place, it is because there exists no necessity that he should send a force to occupy it. The soldiers are paid off, and the Government the Paymaster-General has ordered to make payments as fast as the pay rolls can be made out, but the unsettled condition of the country, the rapid transition of affairs, the many accounts that naturally accrue in time of war, have all compelled to suspend the payment of the soldiers. The Commander is anxious that should be made with the army.

The failure of the combination of the North was a political necessity, forced upon Honduras, Guatemala and San Salvador, not more by the open discontent of the people than by the fear, now freely expressed, that Spain would take the whole of her American provinces. A recent visit to Guatemala had enlisted the sympathies of Mexico against Gen. Walker. About this time the reason of Rivas occurred, and he had been granted permission to recruit forces in that State to serve against the forces of the United States. Spain, on the other hand, Europe that Spain seriously contemplated a war with Mexico, President Alvarez revoked the authority to enlist soldiers in that State; and, until a full explanation was offered, it was thought a war would exist between Mexico and Guatemala. But the matter was explained; and, as a result of the war, Guatemala was left with Mexico; and Mexico that was left with Guatemala, but left with Mexico to repel Spanish aggression on Mexico. These facts have nothing to do with us other than to originate a matter between Nicaragua and Mexico, which must be settled before this State can entertain anything but coolness toward them.

It is impossible to conjecture how much truth may be attached to the reported intentions of the Spanish Government. Whatever these instructions were previous to the existing revolution at home, just now Spain is so fraught with internal convulsions that she is unable to execute any of her projects, and the whole of the Atlantic is an attack from her too busily occupied ad-

diary. For the future, however, when her Govern-

may become stable from an alliance with the cause of Bonaparte—when French force shall be added to his obstinacy, it is impossible to determine what action she may take to realize her long-cherished hope of regaining her sovereignty over her possessions in Central America. Nevertheless, her hopes, and a long acquaintance with the handling personality of the Spanish race, creates a reasonable fear in the Mexican Republic that it will not be long before Spanish guns will once more face to face with the castle of San Juan de Los Rios. The possibility, too, that France may afford secret assistance, creating a feeling of uneasiness and the necessity of making defensive preparations.

The same cause which should create apprehension in Mexico ought not to be alien to Nicaragua. If Spain succeeds to re-establish her sovereignty over one portion of her former dependencies in this quarter, why should not her ambition covet the whole of them? I take at once and succeeds in subjugating Mexico, will she not attempt to subjugate Nicaragua? The latter has not yet at all times, when dominion is attained, but

experience proves that success only aggravates the de-

Spain has no intention to limit her conquest on Mexico, but she will carry her arms to the extreme end of South America, if success should be made. If it is not stopped by Nicaragua to determine her line of conquest. If the conflict must be forced upon us—if we are really in danger of European domination—it not stand us in hand to witness the horrors that result from the victorious reestablishment of the Spanish dominion on this Isthmus? As the leading nation of Central America, and the one nearest to the United States, it is the duty of Nicaragua to interpose her power between Spain and the conquest of Mexico. It is our duty to make war on Nicaragua, or, in other words, on the United States, and to do this successfully, we should counsel a burial of all differences and a united effort to repel assault. As one stick may easily be broken when separated from the bundle, so may we be easily broken when separated from the alliance. We will as we may return to the power of Spain; and having this opinion in view, we should not expect that the Northern League has failed, but rather look upon it as an overposition of force, and a challenge to the power of a republic under one firm and inflexible hand, in opposition to anything like interposition from Europe.

\_\_\_\_\_

### FIRES.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN FORSYTH STREET.

A destructive fire occurred on Saturday afternoon at the corner of Forsyth and Houston streets, destroying cracker bakery, a cabinet shop and a number of tenement houses. About 4 o'clock the fire was discovered in the five story brick building No. 219 Forsyth street, occupied on the first floor by Isaac McGay as a cracker bakery; second floor by E. Lowmy, picture frame maker; and third floor by Wm. Schaffer, chairmaker, and as a knob turning establishment by another person; fourth floor by John Eric, cabinet manufacturer. The fire broke out in the basement near the steam engine, and spread so rapidly that the workmen in the upper stories had a narrow escape. Many of them were obliged to get out on the

of. A man named Henry Wybeck clambered from

outside of the third story window holding on by his hands from window to window and there reached the roof. Abraham, another workman, leaped from the third floor, cutting his head very badly. The other workmen had a narrow escape. In less than thirty minutes after the alarm was given the roof and walls fell in. The flames extended to the three-story building No. 217, rented by J. Schall, confectioner; also to the three large five-story tenement houses Nos. 428, 430 and 432 Houston street. The buildings Nos. 217 and 428 and 430 were destroyed, and the other building on the corner nearly

5. There houses were occupied by upward of forty

amilies, who lost nearly all their furniture and other personal property. Several of the occupants had narrow escapes, and a number were badly burned about the arms in attempting to save their property. One man, whose name we did not learn, is supposed to have been burned to death.

McGay's loss is over \$20,000. He owned the factory and building, and the three buildings in Hays street. He is partially insured in several city companies.

Mr. Townley estimates his loss at over \$1,000. Insured for \$200 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Loss of Mr. Schaffer about \$750. Insured for \$500 the St. Mark's Insurance Company.

Loss of Mr. Erb about \$500 dollars. Insured. The first floor of one of the tenement houses in Houston street was occupied by Michael Bass, as a Lagerbier saloon. Loss about \$450. Insured for \$500 in the Citizens Insurance Company. Mr. Brenda kept a barber shop in one of them, and Mr. Rackow a store for

The sale of musical instruments and organs, 18.70

There was in the building in which the fire originated a large wooden box, in chimney form, that extended from the basement to the top of the building, connecting with each story by a little door. This box was filled with shavings, which accounted for the fire

## reading so rapidly.

FIRE IN THIRTY-FIVE.

FEDERAL morning a stable on the lot No. 298 West thirty-fifth street was destroyed by fire. It was owned by Peter Donnelly, whose loss was \$25. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A NORTHERN CLERGYMAN IN THE SOUTH.—From private letter to one of the editors of *The Union Herald*, that paper extracts a few words, merely to lift the veil and glance at the secrets of a Christian heart, a land of Slavery. He says:

"I have preached here, in this slave city, nearly a year, have a splendid church edifice, large congregation, large salary, and a most hearty and home-sick audience. I have a more perfect hatred of Slavery and all its influences. They are all wretched, degrading, and damning.

He proceeds to speak of certain public acts in his city during the last few weeks, which are too widely known to be again told. And he then continues:

"—He who says there is a Free Press or Free Speech in the Slave States, is in plain Saxon, a LIAR. Every member in the South is marked, and numbered, and committed of Abolitionism. I have not meddled with politics in my pulpit services. I have been faithful to the cause of the *Non-Resistant*. DAILY TRIBUNE I have been complained of bitterly. O, how I long for the Free March to the North. I have no other wish. I cannot stay, it is my purpose to resign my charge this Fall, and seek a home Westward or Northward. I cannot speak too much longer. My earnest prayer is that the cause of Slavery and this land of bondage and sin, may be speedily and forever destroyed."